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PLACE ACQUIRED

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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General

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1. Mukachevo N 48-26, E 22-42 was seat of the Mukachevo Okrug Administration. Until the middle of 1952 the organization of territorial administration of the Carpathian Oblast had remained as it was during Czechoslovak rule. The oblast, as before, was divided into approximately 10 okrugs, and there was no division of rayons. The okrugs of the Carpathian Oblast were administratively considered rayons, although normally their territory was much larger than the usual territory of a rayon in the USSR. The population of the town of Mukachevo was about 70,000 people. The last census in the Carpathian Oblast was taken in 1938 when the Mukachevo population was approximately 58,000. Mukachevo was the second largest town in the Carpathian Oblast, the largest being Uzhgorod N 48-38, E 22-19. The town occupied an area of approximately nine square kilometers. The town area was considerably expanded in 1949 when four villages located on the town's outskirts (Palanok, Podhorod, Rosvegovo, and Podhorany) See AMS-2Map, sheet W-17, Scale 1:100,000, Mukachevo were incorporated into the town. The town of Mukachevo had spread so much that it had practically absorbed these villages. Mukachevo was a large production and commercial center for many farm products as well as a large trans-loading and lumber processing center for the Carpathian Oblast.
2. Mukachevo was the largest communications center of the Carpathian Oblast. The main railroad line, Vienna-Budapest-L'vov-Kiev-Moscow, and several highways connected Mukachevo with the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania.

Health Statistics

3. According to Soviet medical publications in the period 1947-1952, statistics

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showed an increase of the annual birth rate and a considerable decrease in the death rate (especially the infant mortality rate).

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4. There were not too many epidemic diseases in Mukachevo. They included tuberculosis and dysentery among adults and smallpox, mumps, and worms among children.

Water

5. Mukachevo had a public water system which derived water from several underground streams coming from the Carpathian Mountains. One group of city water reservoirs was located on the northern bank of the Latorica River in the area of the village of Podmonastyr', and the other was south of the village of Palanok. Water was pumped from the streams, filtered, and repumped to water towers with which both groups of city reservoirs were provided. there was no need for chlorination of city water. Water flowed through the city pipes by the force of gravity.
6. The Mukachevo public water system was probably constructed in about 1900 to supply only the central part of the town, or about 50% of the population. The outskirts procured their water supply from wells. Sixty percent of all wells in Mukachevo were artesian wells; the others were either of the so-called "stork" (zhuravl) type or were operated by means of a windlass. cases of disease caused by drinking well water; on the contrary, it was quite potable and had an excellent taste.
7. Several large factories in Mukachevo, such as the Mukachevo Brewery, the Mukachevo Distillery (spirtzavod) and the Mukachevo Bakery (khlebzavod) which was constructed in mid-1951 and supplied bread to practically the entire Mukachevo okrug, had their own water supply system and water towers.
8. there was some kind of laboratory under the town's Community Services Administration (Gorodskoye blagoustroystvo) where the water was analyzed and tested, the name or location of this laboratory nor the process of testing which was used there. Presumably the water in Mukachevo contained a sufficient percentage of iodine because, there was never a single case of goiter in Mukachevo. Goiter was rather widespread, however, in the village of Suskovo, 15 km. northeast of Mukachevo.
9. Bottled mineral water (Narzan from the Caucasus, Svalyavka from Svalava 20 km. northeast of Mukachevo, Kalina from someplace in the western Ukraine, and many other types) was on sale at kiosks and stores in town. Svalyavka was the preferred type of mineral water, and it was in high demand not only throughout the Carpathian Oblast but also in other Ukrainian cities such as L'vov, Kiev and Odessa. Carbonated water and several types of soft beverages (lemonade and orangeade) were also sold in kiosks. Consumption of mineral water and other soft beverages was rather high in the summertime, but this had nothing to do with attempts to avoid drinking the city's water.
10. Each village and almost every large household in the Mukachevo region had its own well, and there certainly was no need to use water from the Latorica River or any other surface stream.

Food

11. Sanitary control of food sold to people in stores and on the market was exercised by the Sanitary Control Section (Sanitarnyy kontrol')

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of the City Health Office (GosZdravOtdel). This control was exercised strictly in the following manner:

- a. Meat: according to regulations, the slaughter of horned cattle for human consumption was limited only to animals which were old or had certain defects. The owners had to receive authorization for disposal of such cattle from the proper veterinary authority (either regional or kolkhoznny), but even then the owner was not allowed in any case to slaughter the animal himself; he had to sell it to the slaughterhouse, presenting the veterinarian's authorization for sale. The animal was then slaughtered, the meat inspected by the slaughterhouse veterinarian who put his stamp on every piece of meat, and the meat sold in town butcher shops. In case the owner preferred to sell the meat himself, he did not sell the animal to the slaughterhouse; instead he paid the fee for slaughtering and attended the sale of the meat at a special butcher shop in the market, collecting money himself from the purchasers and paying another fee to the butcher who would cut the meat. There were several of this type of butcher kiosk in Mukachevo markets especially for the kolkhoznik. It was very important that every piece of meat leaving the slaughterhouse have a veterinary stamp on it. Pig owners could slaughter pigs without any veterinary authorization, i.e., the slaughter of pigs was not limited to old or defective animals. However, every pig earmarked for slaughter and sale had to be passed by a veterinarian as healthy, unless the meat was to be used for one's own household consumption; then the meat did not have to be inspected or stamped. When a piece of meat was found on the market by sanitary control authorities without the proper stamp, the owner was heavily fined and an investigation was made. Normally such violations were termed "speculation" and drew punishments up to five or seven years in the corrective labor camps. Poor sanitary and hygienic conditions of meat on open counters in the market drew a 50-500 rubles fine. Boiled, fried, or corned meat could be sold by the owner on the market without any stamp.
- b. Dairy Products: milk, butter, and cheese, before put on the market, had to be brought to the city sanitary control office where they were tested for satisfactory fat content and the owner provided with authorization to take them to sell at the market.
- c. Fowl and eggs: providing there was no fowl epidemic in the area, no restriction on the free sale of fowl and eggs was applied. Villagers could bring fowl and eggs to the market and sell them at competitive prices.

Disposal System

12. Mukachevo had an operating sanitary sewerage system which serviced the entire city. Approximately 80% of the houses in the city were serviced by the system. On the edge of the city many new houses had been built and were equipped with sewerage facilities which were to be put in use as soon as the sewer system was attached to the city's system. Those houses which did not have connections to the sewerage system used outdoor latrines. These latrines were cared for by the residents or emptied by a special city service which removed the waste in a truck or horse-drawn wagon. This waste was transported in a tank on the wagons to fields outside the city where it was used to fertilize the land on which vegetables for human consumption were grown. The sewerage system of the city led to a disposal plant located on the Latorica River. (This river flows through part of the city of Mukachevo.) 50X1 what treatment was given to the sewage before it emptied into the Latorica River which flowed into the Danube. The city streets had a drainage

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system to carry away surface runoff during rains. This system consisted of storm sewers; open ditches were not employed. No surface water collected in ponds around the city. However, above the city there was an overflow of the banks of the Latorica River during floods (which occasionally occurred at intervals of several years in the springtime). This water did not remain standing but drained off after two or three days. The city did not utilize round garbage containers. All garbage was deposited in cement containers, 1 m. x 2 m. x 2 m., which were located at various convenient locations in housing areas, e.g., two or three cement containers per city block. The city service collected garbage from these receptacles about once or twice a week. All garbage was taken to a dump located about two kilometers west of the city. Large dead animals (cows and horses) were buried after the hides and meat had been salvaged. Dead people were regularly buried; cremation was not practiced.

Pest Control

13. There was no office for the control of pests in dwellings. The State Sanitation Control (GosSanKontrol) enforced maintenance of sanitary conditions in large factories, in the kitchens of these factories (where food was served), and in food stores. It did nothing for private citizens or their houses. Mosquitoes were few, as were lice and fleas. Rats and mice created no problem. Many types of insect powders and liquid repellents were available in the city stores, and these were effective.

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